VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0389741

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Vivek Sonawane

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26-08-2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Mumbai

26/08/2023

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Theaters in traditional society were a source of entertainment as well as Socio-political commentary on the established daily life.

* Theater forms reflects :-

A] Ideals of society

1] About the ideal woman & her role through ideal queens.

e.g. Mrichakatika.

2] About the ideal 'Ramarajya' - idea of ideal king in society.

e.g. Ratnavali by Harshavardhana.

3] Ideal society with welfarist tendency & human development of downtrodden

B] Emotions of society

1] Dreams of rulers & their feelings on rulings.

e.g. Swapnavasavdatta by Bhasa.

2] Compassion & empathy towards lesser fortunate reflected.

3] Divinity & righteousness through Mahakavya - Ramayana, Mahabharata.

C] Individual's role

1] Role of women as an ideal entity both complementary & independent.

2] Roles of Warrior, Farmer, Ruler expressed. e.g. Kalidasa's Meghdutta

3] Talked of philanthropy & selfless service towards poor by rich.

Theater forms of Ancient India provides a picture of 'Salad bowl' culture as provided by MN Srinivas

www.visionias.in

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sanchi stupa was erected during Mauryan rule between 2nd-4th century BC. It is a UNESCO heritage site.

★ Historical importance

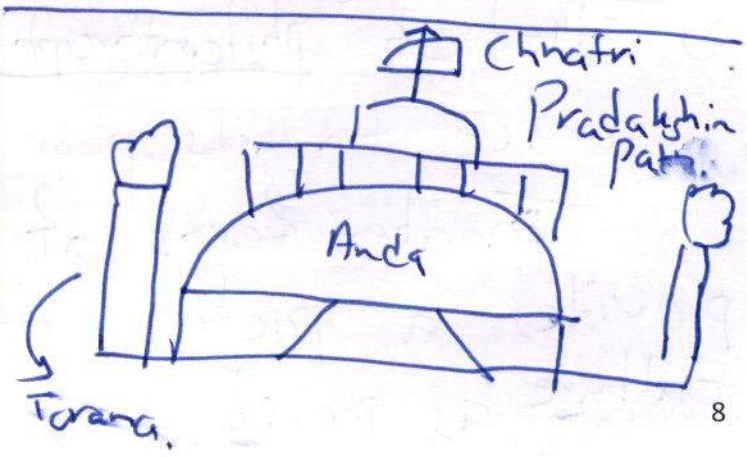
1] Insights into spread 4 philosophies of Buddhism - Mahayana.

2] Provide account of architectural magnificence during Ashoka's rule.

3] Provide role of structures in socio-religious life.

★ Architectural importance.

1] Importance ascribed to Toranas as cultural variety.



2] Interlink of Religion & buildings.

3] Connection between stupa & philosophies [e.g.] Chatri connect to heaven.

* Inspired future architecture.

1] Base & framework for further stupas by Mauryan rulers. [e.g.] Stupas in Bihar-godavari region.

2] Intricate work on Toranas spread further.

3] Jain, Buddhist, Vajrayana took inspiration from stupa.

4] Promoted religio-architectural society.

Conservation of Sanchi stupa is guaranteed under Article. 29, 30 & Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhagat singh was a revolutionary fighter who came to stage in 1920s as a leader of HRA/HSRA. He was an important revolutionary in India's freedom struggle.

* Breakthrough in revolutionary ideology

1] Inspiration of Irish nationalists to promote individual & localised actions.

2] Inspiration of Communism & socialist ideals into HRA from Russian revolution.

3] Highlighted self-sacrifice for Independence as a means of attaining Swarajya.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Breakthrough: goals of revolution.

1] Seeking independence through means not limited to constitutional ways.

2] Departure from Extremist ideology towards Revolutionary activities.
e.g. Kakori robbery

3] Establish socialist state for the welfare of all after independence.

Breakthrough: Forms of struggle.

1] Group-led activities to create hindrance in British administration
e.g. Viceroy train bombing.

2] Resorting to violence for independence
e.g. Bomb in Legislative assembly.

3] Respect of leaders 4 create terror in hearts of rulers. e.g. Assassination of Saunders.
Bhagat Singh is a vital leader to remember in PM Modi's 'Panchpran' philosophy.

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Meiji restoration was restoration in political, social & economical ways of Meiji life in 16th century Japan.

Factors leading to Meiji restoration.

1] Abject poverty & economic stagnancy.

2] Rise of smaller rulers challenging central shogun.

3] Increasing interference of outside powers.

4] Need felt for empowerment of decentralized authority.

5] Era of destability & destruction.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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★ Significance for Japan.

1] led to economic development under secure regime.

2] Rise of centralized authority.
c.f. Tokugawa Shogun.

3] Agriculture, Trade, Industry like textile increased spread.

4] Opportunity for rulers & administrators.

5] Provided Japan with much-needed self-respect & self-confidence.

Meiji restoration set Japan on a path of economic development & helped Japan reach its potential military power before World War-II

possess - Lenin

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

India is a country of 1.4 billion+ people speaking 780 languages in 29+8 states 4 UTs. It is a culturally diverse & socially strong nation.

Nation :- Imagined community.

- Common beliefs
  1] Fraternity.
  2] Independence movement.
  3] Common goal → development. (Panchpran)
- Common history
  1] Independence struggle.
  2] Migration to create India.
- Political Aspirations
  1] Welfare
  2] Development.
  3] Empowerment.

* Basis of India

1] Constitution - in Article 1, 2 talks of India that is Bharat.

2] Citizens who believe & endorse in idea of India.

3] International recognition as a Sovereign Authority [e.g. UN, G20]

4] Spirit of values residing in every Indian's bosom. [e.g. nationwide celebration after Chandrayaan III]

5] Similar past, common present & similar future binds all.

* [Threats to the concept]

1] Violence & cross-border terrorism.

2] Internal disturbance & armed movements. [e.g. Naxalism.]

3] Secessionist tendency [e.g. Khalistan.]

4] Anti-national elements spreading hate speech.

5] Disregard to constitutional values.

India ~~needs~~ is an ~~to~~ inclusive entity.

"For one to feel at home in national context, he must [possess] the nation" [by Emmanuel Levinas.]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health. (Answer in 150words) 10

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is called as 'Pharmacy of the world' where pharmaceutical industry is 2nd largest after USA & specializes in niche areas.

* Factors behind Pharma growth.

1] Spirit of Start-up & entreprenewship in today's time.

2] Global needs arose during pandemic thus pharma had to cope up. E.g. SII's Covishield.

3] Government support via PLI, Atal Incubation Mission (part of R&D).

4] Philip to patenting via focus on research & development by private & public.

5] Integration with Global value chains [e.g. API from China

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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* Significance for economy.

1] Provides precious forex building.
↳ currently 580 bn $

2] Provides job & employment in healthcare.

3] Economic growth of heathcare

4] Promote innovation.

* Significance for public health.

1] Reduction in global disease burden. [e.g. Cipla's vaccine for AIDS in Africa.

2] Preventive healthcare increases.

3] Reduces burden on PHC.

Pharmaceutical sector needs to be tapped by National Pharmaceutical Policy for India to be Healthcare Vishwaguru

7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cyclone is a system of wind that is rotating & moving at the same time. Entire 7500 km of coast is vulnerable but eastern coast is more vulnerable.

* Bay of bengal (BoB) more prone to cyclone

1] Ocean surface water temperature higher than Arabian sea. >27°C

2] Remnants of typhoons from Pacific enters in BoB.

3] Limited upward evaporation thus stability to form cyclones.

4] Low pressure zone & coriolis force proximity.

5] Large ocean with Easterly

flowing winds.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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* Reasons for decrease in frequency during Southwest Monsoon

1] Due to reduced moisture availability which is transferred towards monsoon.

2] Sun's movement northwards increases evaporation

3] Thus, ~~dr~~ upward atmosphere not stable & transient.

4] Active ITCZ & Easterlies further reduce moisture.

5] Temperature of ocean decreased to some extent due to cooling.

Tacking cyclones which are increasing due to climate change requires EWS & Rehabilitation plan via NDMA guidelines

rock, tourism, basalt

8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

cold winter, lava

Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Volcano is a geographical landform where lava enters earth's surface from mantle. This phenomena is known as volcanism.

Lives lost of humans, animals
↑ e.g. Mt. Vesuvius.

Large eruptions → sound pollution

Destructive Natural Volcano

→ Cold winter due to Ash present in air
↓
Air pollution

↓
Damage to infrastructure

☆ Critical for existence of human life

1) Primary rocks like basalt, obsidian formed from lava. From where soil formation

2] Rich in nutrients like Calcium, Iron thus benefit Agriculture.
e.g. Maharashtra's Basalt plain.

3] Rise of new geographical features.
e.g. Anak Krakatoa mountain.

4] Preserve & protect indigenous wildlife, microorganism. e.g. Galapagos island.

5] Ash is rich in nutrients which helps increase soil fertility.

6] Promotes 'creative destruction' of ecology. via Secondary Succession.

7] Place for tourism
e.g. Yellowstone National Park (USA)

Thus, Volcano is an important geographical feature.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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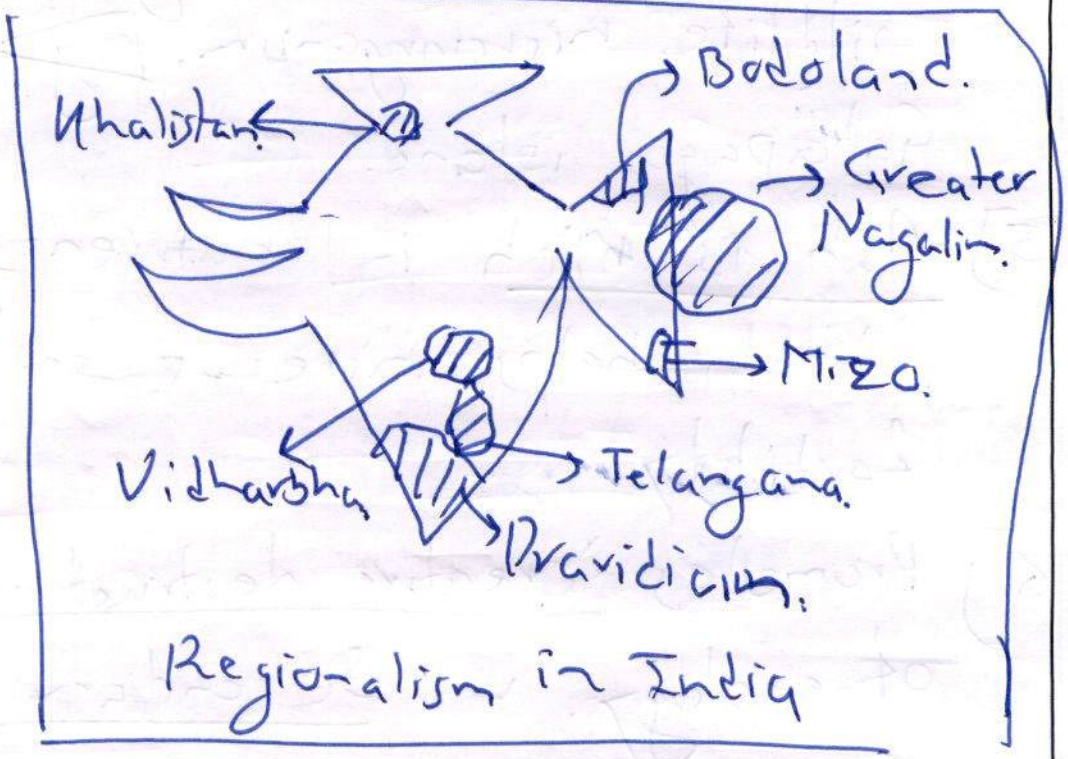
Regionalism is ascribing greater importance to one's region over & above his national identity.



★ Existence of relative deprivation.

1] Geographical - inequality in hills & plateau fuels demands.
e.g. Vidharbha

2] Inequality in development fuels disontent. e.g. Separate Vidarbha.

3] Cultural identity & threat by migration which results in loss of jobs fear. e.g. Assam Accord.

4] Relative deprivation between 5th & 6th schedule Areas. demand for regionalism.

5] Depriving linguistic identity of a region. e.g. Hindi in Dravid. heartland.

6] Contrast in development with mainland. e.g. Northeast secessionist movements.

Ensuring inclusive growth & Sabka saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwaas is essential to curb threat of Regionalism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Satyarthi

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Article 21A via 86th Amendment Act ensures education as a Right for all between 8-14 years. Bullying & violence threatens this.

Quality education.

↑

Shilling & vocational ← Education for all → Holistic development

↓

Safe & secure school environment.

★ Cases of bullying & violence

1] Rising due to hostility by some students.

2] Check on violent tendencies

not ensured in schools.

3] Media, cartoons promote such bullying instances.

4] Neglected by teachers, principals due to parental non-concern.

* Impact on children

1] Promoting violent tendencies & a sense of power superiority

2] Affects education outcomes of those who are bullied. e.g. Pratham's ASER report notes this to be an impact.

3] Fear & psychological impact on children.

4] Gives a confidence in bullies to resort to violence.

Kailash Satyarthi talked of 'free secure & proper atmosphere for each & every child.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ahom kingdom ruled in North-East India in medieval & ancient period. It is important to study its social, political, economical aspects.

Role of Ahom in shaping cultural identity.

1] Rising sense of cultural independence due to separate identity.

2] Amalgamated various tribes under larger umbrella thus cultural diversity

3] Integration & consolidation of area of North-East.

4] Provided separate representation & output in temples, worship places, etc. in Assam.

5] Rise of Shaktism increased.

★ Ahom in shaping historical identity.

1] Separate identity emerged by unification of hostile tribes

2] Created aspirations & tensions with local rulers.

3] Created legacy rule of exemplary rulers.

4] Importance in transmitting & spreading culture & policy.

5] Gave rise to a separate identity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ahom's legacy in contemporary times.

1) Part of independent cultural identity of Assamese.

2) Reflection of legacy in Schedule V & VI of Indian constitution.

3) Visible by interboundry tensions between Assam-Manipur & Assam-Nagaland.

4) Promotion of Assamese self-respect.

5) Reflected in polity & demand for separation.

Ahom role of North-East was thus a significant milestone in the history of India. It is pertinent to remember its positives as we enter in India's Amrit Kaal

↳ NIII Ayos

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian independence movement was contributed by vital role of capitalist both internally & also as external support.

Ambivalence of capitalist pre 1940s.

1] Intended to preserve their wealth & land. e.g. Landowner's Society in 1890s.

2] Sided with Britishers to maintain their economic wealth. e.g. Opposed AITUC formation.

3] Cooperation with rulers to extend railways, post, educational institutions.

4) However, some supported freedom struggle 4 national education.
e.g. Jamshedji Tata in schools, colleges.

5) Close nexus with independence leaders after socialist principles diluted by congress.

* Varying position of capitalists.

1) Hostility 4 oppose to movement initially. 1900s-1920s.

2) Saw it as an attack on their wealth creation.

3) Were educated from abroad thus sympathized with British rule.

~~4) After Wardha Session 4 Nagpur~~
Remained ambivalent due to labour participation in NCM, 1920

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5] Wanted to promote industrialization but britishers a competition.

6] After 1940s, gave unequivocal support.

7] Support via funding, infrastructure, policy making & participation.

8] Endorsed congress's plan of industrialization post-independence given by Nehru

9] Cooperation with SC Bose to promote capitalism.

10] Saw British as a threat to resource exploitation & their rule to be short-lived. Thus, supported movement.

Capitalist class ambivalent at first later participated & strengthened India's 'Tryst with Destiny' in its independence in 1947.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Press in India was 4th pillar of democracy by Lord Macaulay. It played important role but was subject to repression from British.

★ Evolution of press in India.

1] 1st newspaper started in Bengal in 1700s.

2] Rise of vernacular & English newspaper in Bengal, Western India, Sindh. e.g. Kesari by Tilak.

3] ~~Vernac~~ Regulation of press Act, 1700 to curb press during Napoleon's intervention.

4] Repealed by Metcalfe who was called as 'Liberator of Press'.

5] Vernacular Press Act by Lytton termed as Gagging Act to curb free speech. Later repealed.

6] Rise of press as a mode of communication & spread of ideas by leaders. e.g. Commonweal by Annie Besant.

Vernacular Press Act.
↑
General hostility to press. ← Repressive policies. → Imprisoning of editors
↓
Seizing licences & machinery time-to-time.

★ Instrumental impact during various stages

1] Pre-1905 :-

1.1] Used by moderates like Banerjee, Naoroji to spread idea of Drain of Wealth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2] During extremist rule.

2.1] Used to spread propaganda & Swarajya E.g. Maratha by Tilak.

2.2] Spread idea of Self-rule by Home rule league.

3] By revolutionaries.

3.1] To spread message of revolution amongst minds of public.

3.2] Connect to rural masses. E.g. Swadesh Bandhab Samiti used.

4] During Gandhian phase.

4.1] To promote ideas of Swajya & Gandhi's philosophy.

4.2] As a source of free speech

4.3] To promote participation & connect - rural, women, youth

Press' role was thus instrumental in India's independence to provide free Speech & Expression

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखन चाहिए
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विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) → 2 types

Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Desert is an area having <50mm rainfall. They are charactired by dryness, absense of rain & limited vegetation.

Types of deserts → Hot, Cold, Coastal.

★ Factors behind their formation.

A] Hot

1] Untimely & sparse rainfall. e.g. Thar desert.

2] Location near cold current. Thus evaporation from sea less. e.g. Sahara desert near Canaries current.

3] High evaporation.

4] Location at lower latitudes thus sunlight prominent.

5] Thin atmosphere.

B] Cold

1] Absence or sparse rainfall.
e.g. Ladakh

2] High altitude thus no clouds.

3] No melting possible due to sun oblique.

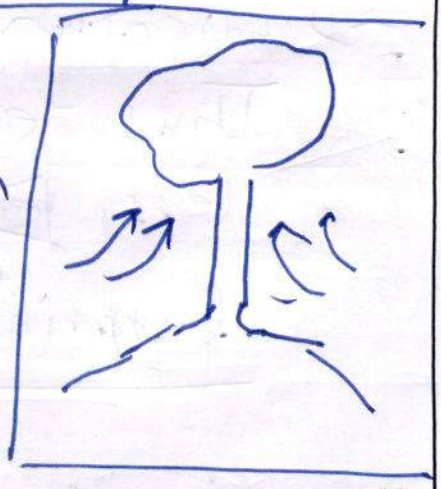
4] At higher altitudes.

C] Coastal

1] Formed due to deposition of sand.

* Landforms in deserts.

1] Mushroom rocks
Formed due to erosion by wind at base.



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2] Various landforms of Sand dunes

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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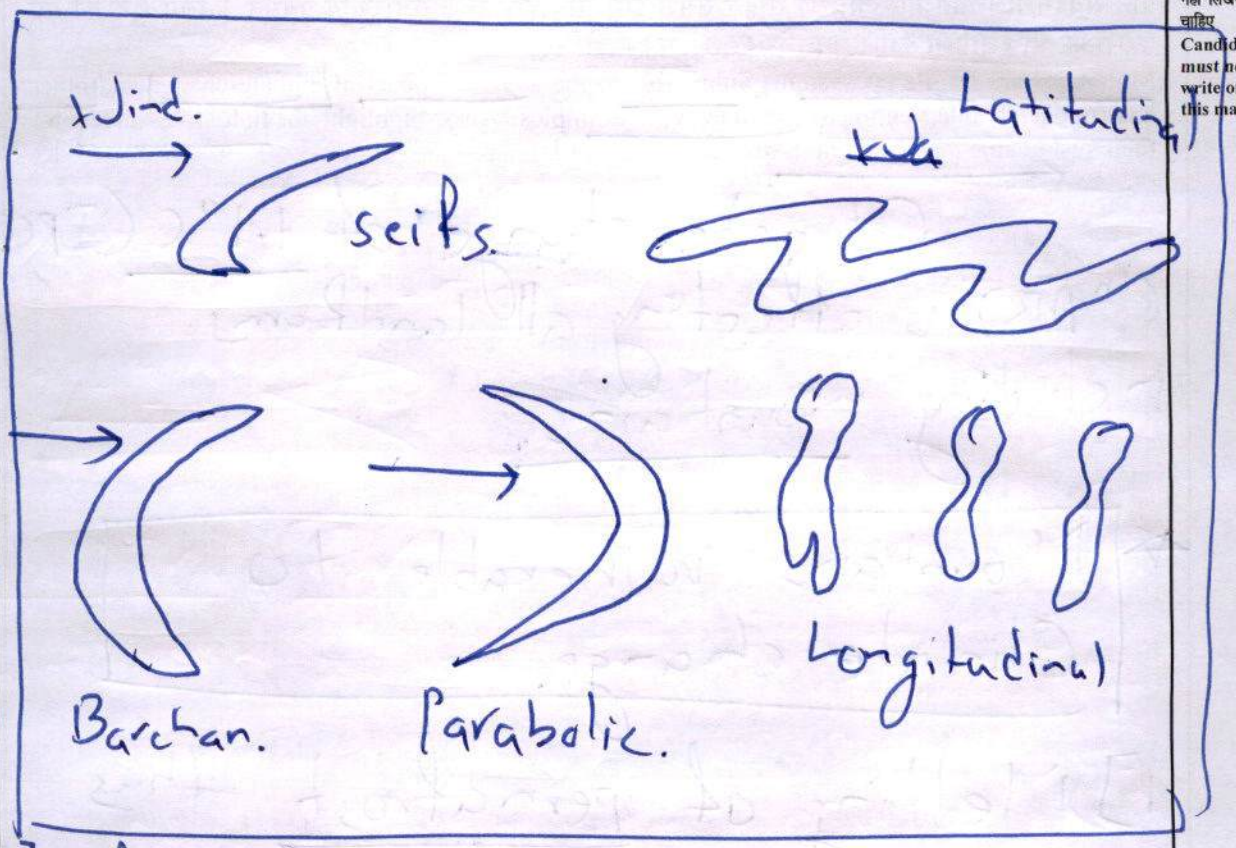
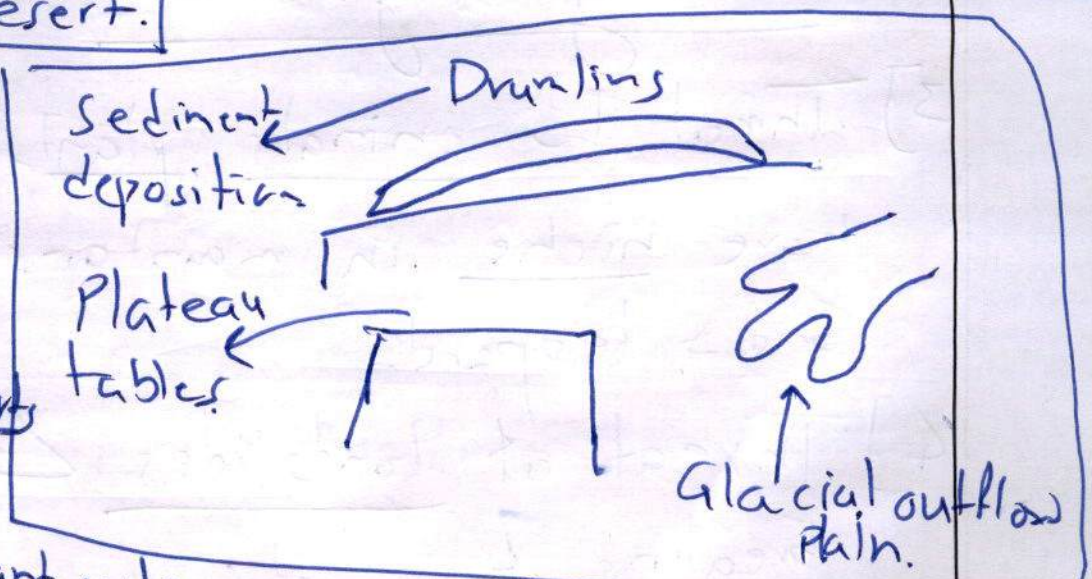


2.1] Seifs - are unequally lenghtend.

2.2] Parabolic - in shape of parabola.

2.3] Latitudinal & Longitudinal - formed due to erosion.

Cold desert.



Thus, deserts play an important role in geography.

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Climate change of 1.1°C (IPCC 6th AR) is affecting all landforms including mountains.

Mountains vulnerable to Climate change.

1] Melting of permafrost thus affecting vegetation. e.g. Himalayas melting.

2) Reduction in glaciers & receding of glaciers.

3] Threat to animals, plants who have niche in mountains. e.g. Snow leopard.

4] Threat of landslides & breaking of mountain regions.

5] Migration & displacement of mountain communities. e.g. Gaddis of Uttarakhand.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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* Vulnerability to other anthropogenic interventions.

1] Forest fires threaten mountain vegetation

2] Pressure on carrying capacity e.g. Joshimath crisis.

3] Humanizing landscapes creates urbanization, industrialization

4] Pollution due to tourism. e.g. Ladakh.

5] Deposition of flyash affects albedo.

* Initiatives for sustainable managment.

1] Commitment to Paris Agreement - 1.5°C & India's Panchamrit

2] Collaboration with Pakistan, Afghanistan, etc. to protect 3rd pole

3] Hazard zone mapping to highlight threats. e.g. EIA

4] Cooperation at UNEP, UNFCCC to promote sustainable management.

5] National Afforestation Plan promotion by plantation on mountainslope.

6] Preserving glaciers by a global plan signatory of affected countries.

Sunderlal Bahuguna said "ecology is permanent economy". which is pointing towards mountain preservation 4 health.

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sand is a minor mineral according to Mines & Minerals Development & Regulation Act. It is useful in construction & infrastructure as a raw material.

Reasons for unsustainable management

1] Politics-criminal nexus leads to exploitation.

2] Ineffective policies & legal loopholes.

3] Prevalence of corruption at ground level.

4] Muscle power used by criminal thus deter government plan.

5] Under state list thus

lapse on part of some states.

6] Increasing demand & unregulated sector.

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

★ Impact of unsustainable management

1] Loss of revenue to government.

2] Promotes sand mafia criminalization & corruption.

3] Environmental pollution due to sand in oceans - turbidity.

4] Possibility of land subsidence.

5] Reduces social-development of region.

6] Informality restricts construction sector's potential.

★ Remedial measures taken.

1] Promotion of m-sand & C&D waste in construction by some

states - e.g. Haryana.

2] Strengthening of MMDR Act to trial of criminals.

3] Special courts established for trial of criminals.

4] Police action by some states to break politics - mafia nexus. e.g. Karnataka.

5] Importing of sand from Indonesia to meet demand of sector in 2019.

6] Raising awareness & education to curb mismanagement of sand.

Sand as a resource needs to be sustainably managed to ensure 5 trillion $ economy by 2025.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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Lithium is an element which is fuelling today's resource growth. It is called as 'fuel of the future'

* Major Lithium-producing countries.

Lithium distribution.

90% of Lithium comes from Lithium triangle - Peru, Chile, Bolivia. Also Argentina

rest is represent in India, Australia, Central Asian Republics, etc.

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Geo-politics of Lithium production

1] Controlling global value chains of future. e.g. China investing heavily.

2] Increase resilience & reduce dependency in technology domain.

3] Possibility of Weaponization of Supply Chains.

4] Arctic - Antarctic melting a ground for competition due to Lithium reserves.

5] Economic exploitation & neo-colonialism to exploit resource. e.g. China in Namibia, CAR.

* Environmental implications

1] Soil pollution due to leaching.

2] Threat to ecology due to Bioaccumulation & biomagnification.

3] Mining will reduce air quality due to air pollution.

4] Exploitation of groundwater.

5] Clearing of vegetation for mining thus ecological damage.

Sustainable use of Lithium needs to be ensured to uphold SDG-9, ~~19~~ 13, 14 - Economic development, Climate action & Life on Earth

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युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Globalization is rapid transnational movement of goods, ideas, companies thus effectively blurring national boundaries.

* Youth's capability :-

Identity as a global identity.

- Participate in global debates. E.g. Net neutrality.
- Consumption of global media goods, platforms
- Global citizen. ↳ Friends abroad.
- International thought process due to English education

Connecting with global events & experiences

- Free speech & Black lives matter.
- Solidarity with Hongkong protestors.
- Participation in #Metoo

Impact of globalization on aspects of youth identity.

1] Image - of self as a global citizen not restricted by national borders & cultural values.

2] Values - eroded like joint family, respecting elders to some extent.

3] Mental issues - arose due to sense of alienation & seclusion. e.g. 1.5 lakh suicides in 2016.

4] Global identity replaced local identity e.g. branded shoes, clothes

5] Personality - became international with friends, teachers across world.

6] Homogeneity across youth due to Westernization - Thus eroding cultural roots.

7] Decisions - like marriage, study, work depend on international trends. e.g. Indians in Silicon valley.

8] Language - mothertongues being replaced by English languages.

9] Diversity in viewpoint - appreciate minority rights, women respect & environmental consiousness. e.g. Greta Thunberg.

10] Promote cooperation & collaboration spirit.

India enjoys Demographic Dividend of 37 years - 2018-2055. Tapping youth's globalized identity is vital to ensure its rise as a Vishwaguru

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

TFR

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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India's TFR is 2.2 which is close to its replacement rate of 2.1. Aging population comprises 2.8% above 60 years ~~acc~~ by Census 2011

* Demographic concers around ageing population.

1] Decreasing productive population's share in economy.

2] Rising burden on ~~prod~~ youth & working population.

3] Demand for care-centers for elderly & government's role via pensions increases.

4] Lack of accersibility & financial, digital literacy

★ ~~Demo~~ Weak social security system.

1] Rise in elderly poverty.

2] Increases dependence & financial rigidity.

3] Feminization of aging who are out of social security a concern

4] Burden on government in future for their ~~empo~~ security.

NoAPS, NPS
- Pension schemes.

Paying for aid in poor elderly. e.g. hearing aid. ← steps taken → Accessible India.

↓

Insurance schemes.

↳ PMVVY, PMJAY

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* Way forward.

1] Upgradation & increasing Elderly care centers.

2] Awareness generation & higher budgetary outlay for Accessible India.

3] Increase Financial & Digital Literacy via Digital India.

4] Spread of insurance & pension schemes in rural elderly & women.

5] Providing subsidies under Ayushman Bharat for Geriatric care.

The 'Silver demography' needs to be protected & promoted in their rights in India's Amrit Kaal @ 75

↳ NITI Aayog.

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SDG-7

2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

33%

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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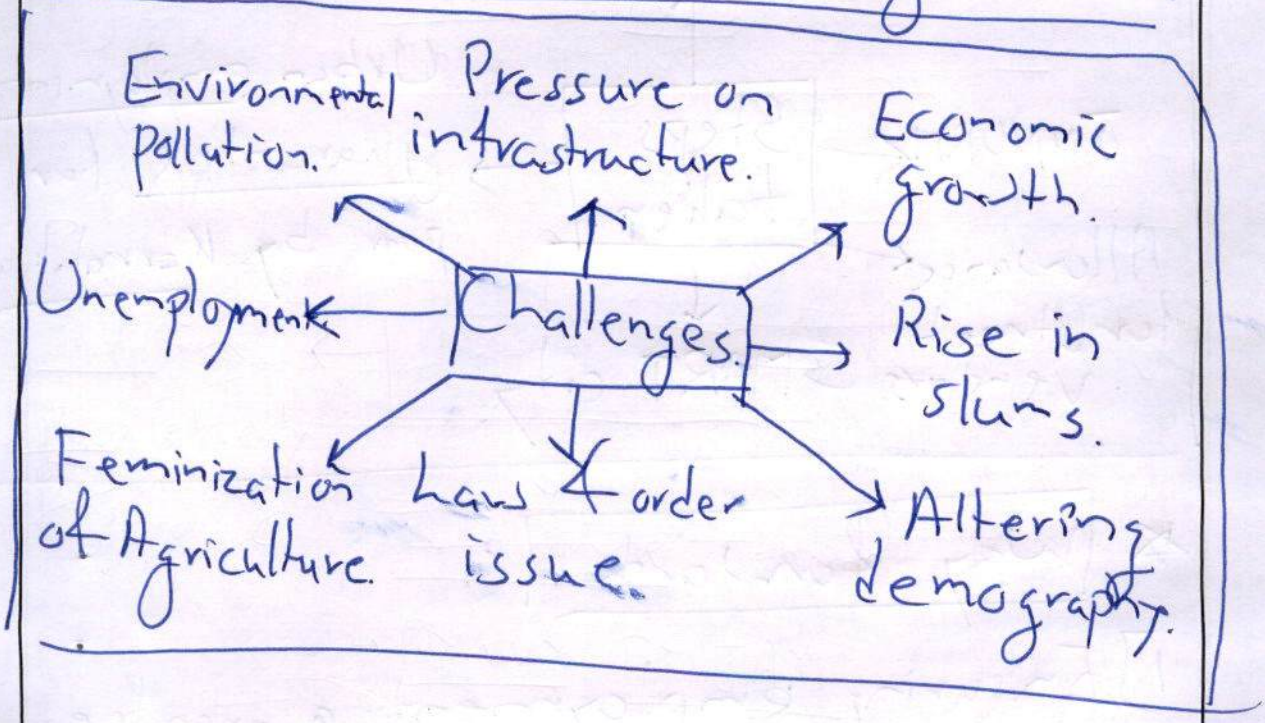
India's 31% population lives in cities which is poised to increase upto 40% by 2030. This throws challenges & opportunities for us.

★ Need for welfare of urban poor to take center stage.



Opportunities

- Cultural intermixing.
- Cheap labour available.
- Boost industrial growth.
- Boost consumption & saving.
- Economic growth.
- Remittances.

PM Awas Yojana – Urban.

Steps taken:

- JNNURM
- Allowance for street vendors.
- SMART city.
- Urban employments guarantee for poor by Karnataka

★ Way forward.

1] Ensuring employment guarantee scheme on the lines of MGNREGA.

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2] Promoting pucca houses & proper water, sanitation in slums.

3] Legislative measures like extension of 74th Amendment Act & empowering ULBs.

4] Provide employment & education opportunities for poor.

5] Promote MSME, industry & start ups via Start-up India.
e.g. Beauty parlour, vendors

6] Upgradation of infrastructure like roads, railway & public mobility.

SDG-11 of Sustainable cities will ensure 'Ease of Living' for urban dwellers if taken right steps.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे** | अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours*** | *Maximum Marks: 250*

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0389741

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Vivek Sonawane

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
26/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre
Mumbai

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature
26/08/2023

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environmental Pressure Groups (EPGs) are group of people organized towards a common goal related to environmental protection at local, national, global level.

* EPGs enhance public participation.

1] By increasing awareness & knowledge regarding government policies. e.g. Silent Valley Protests.

2] By empowering tribals & forest dependent communities over their rights. e.g. Narmada Bachao Andolan.

3] Promote parties & politics favouring their point of view. e.g. Maharashtra politics impact of Aarey protests.

4] Create dialogue mechanism.

5] Educate & understand technicalities of government policies.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

★ EPGs enhance responsiveness.

1] By participatiation of tribals, villagers as equal treatment.

2] Organize & demand rights under Article 21, 51A, 37 for Clean environment.

3] Organize towards common goal highlighting local concerns. e.g. Sunderlal Bahuguna.

4] International attention towards issues. e.g. Greenpeace.

5] Respond to ecological changes. e.g. Statue of unity protests.

EPGs ensure 'Sahkar se Samruddhi' towards Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam principle.

www.visionias.in

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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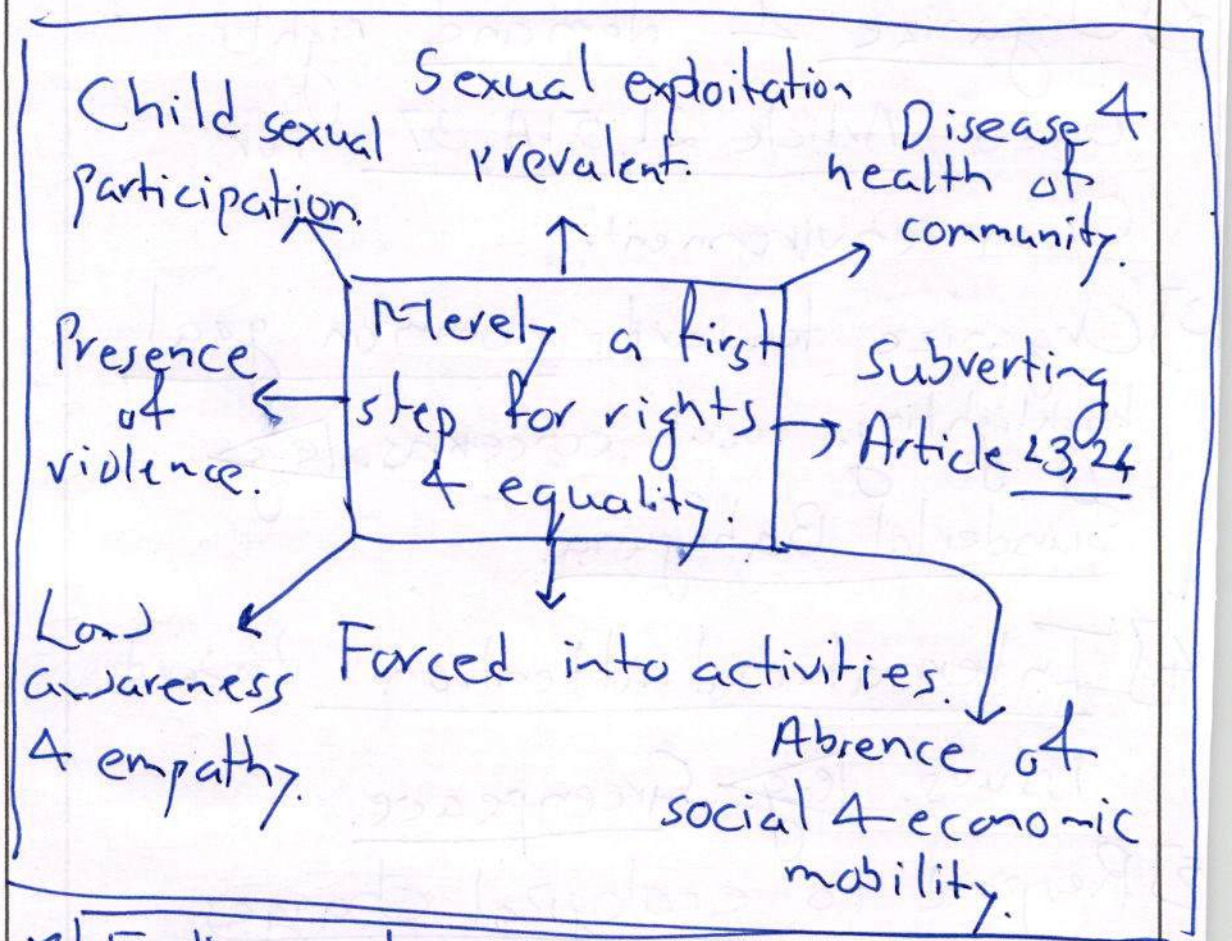
Recently SC upheld sex work as profession under Article 19 & 21 as Right to Liberty & Freedom of Expression (Profession)



* Further steps that need to be taken.

1] Awareness & education of workers on their rights.

2] Gender sesitization of police, judiciary, etc. – Prakash Singh judgement

3] Promoting safe sex practices like condom, contraceptives.

4] Provide basic education to kids born out of unwanted pregnancy. under Art. 21A.

5] Take action against rachets & unwilling groups that force into prostitution.

6] Establish 'One stop center' & helpline numbers under Nirbhaya fund.

7] Promote sanitation & health at the areas.

SC judgement is a step in right direction. However, much needs to be done to ensure 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikaas, Sabka Vishwaas'.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में कुछ नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. भारत में नि:शुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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DLSAs are established under neo-liberal DPSP of Art. 46 to provide Free Legal Aid to needy.

★ Role of DLSA to provide free legal aid.

1] Provide legal help via advocates & legal assistance to needy.

2] Empower SC/ST, women, children, aged, etc.

3] Special provision for juveniles & their protection under Juvenile Justice Act.

4] Spread awareness & knowledge of legal services to citizens.

5] Help vulnerable in Village jurisprudence Marriage related issues, etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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★ Role of DLSA in disseminating legal awareness.

1] On the constitutional & legal rights available to all.

2] Use media, NGO & Panchayat to spread awareness about protection available.

3] Provide a platform for ex-judges to spread their experience.

4] Make judiciary participative & just towards all.

5] Uphold principle of natural justice & empathy as foundational values.

DLSA serves important role to ensure Social, Economical & Political justice as enshrined in Constitution towards SDG-16 - Peace & Strong institution

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy.". Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Collegium system is 4-member judge benches which are set up by CJI. They look after transfers & appointments of judges.

* Collegium: victim of its own success.

1] Lack representation of SC/ST/OBC judges. — only 11% currently.

2] Lacks female judges at all 3-levels. ~~e.g.~~ 12% women judges in SC.

3] Executive criticizes it for being closed & rigid system.

4] A ground for nepotism.

5] Use of transfers as a means of punishment ~~e.g.~~ Karnataka HC judge transferred to Mizoram.

Steps that need to be taken.

1] Revisiting 99th Constitutional Amendment Act & NJAC establishment.

2] 146th Law Commission suggested strong reason to be communicated to executive before non-appointment.

3] Representation by reservation according to Indira Sawhney judgement to women & minorities.

4] Opening appointments gradually to RTI. e.g. Subhashchandra Agarwal case - CJI in RTI.

5] Empowering legislature & executive in judicial appointments.

Trinity of Judiciary - legislature - executive is essential to promote socio-economic & political justice.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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rust→trust, karma

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Vallabhbhai Patel called Civil services (CSs) are Steel frame of India. However, there are some rust in this steel frame.

Reducing trust governance of people.

Rapid digitization ← Present day Challenges → Transparency

Lack of good governance.

★ CS reforms for challenges.

1] Mid-service training to be given to IAS, IPS — 2nd ARC

2] Promoting lateral entry 4

domain specialization

3] Ensure transparency & RTI education amongst civil servants

4] Trip to villages, ground-level panchayats to understand their problems & challenges.

5] Deputation in private industry, cooperatives to implement best practices.

6] Training in judicial, policy making.

7] Financial outlay increase to study Public policy in reputed institutions abroad & generate research.

Mission Karmayogi is thus in a positive spirit to turn Rusted frame to Trusted Frame

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

ESG

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Social Impact Bonds (SIBs) are bonds floated by government to fund social impact projects like housing, education, health etc.

* SIBs catalyze change.

1] By providing much needed financial resources.

2] Prioritize sectors where funding is most needed.

3] Corporate participation by CSR committments. - Injeti Srinivas committee.

4] Ensure change on ground without corruption & leakages

5] Promote ESG model

Environment
Society — Government

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SIBs deliver socio-economic impact at scale.

1] Fund large scale poverty upliftment, Mass housing projects. Needed today with 22% poverty.

2] Boost spending on outcomes rather than output.

3] Reduce government's burden to promote socio-economic justice - Article 36-51 - DPSP.

4] Provide basic infrastructure like water with integration with Jal Shakti Mission.

5] Foster participation of community in urban development.

SIBs thus is a positive step towards Gandhiji's principle of [Business with Ethics] against social sin

7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18%

India's female LFPR is 26% according to PLFS which is 40% for China. This points towards anomaly.

Gap between females graduating & entering workforce is high.

1] Patriarchy limits women's employment opportunities - presence of 'Glass ceiling'

2] Participation in STEM is low
↳ only 16% girls opt.

3] Resort to marriage after education limits participation.

4] Importance to higher education than employment.

5] Skilling an issue in graduates
e.g. Only 40% of graduates skilled.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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✱ Steps to address.

1] Focus on shilling & vocational education. e.g. Skill India, Kaushal Yojana

2] Establish contact with female leaders in business, administration, education e.g. PM Sakhi scheme.

3] Focus on societal change in behaviour.

4] Proper implementation of Vishakha guidelines & Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace.

5] Gender sensitization of society & males.

SDG-4 of Gender Equality is vital because "if you educate a woman, you educate entire generation"
— Brigham Young

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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CRS is a vital tool to uphold socio-economic justice provided by Preamble & DPSP - Art. 36-51.

* Uptodate & functional CRS essential for socio-economic planning.

1] Provides for data-based policy making.

2] Provide real-time feedback on implemented policies.

3] Promote Good governance by allowing transparency & accountability.

4] Empower citizens as a stakeholder in planning process.

5] Ensure financial outcomes & spending are properly utilized.

6] Help in policy making & implementation.

7] Promote decentralization in planning.

8] Attempt at inclusive growth.

CRS revamp thus is a positive step by government ~~on~~ as we enter into Azaadi ka Amrit Mahotsav : India @ 75 & look at upgrading our governance ~~from~~ to Minimum government, Maximum Governance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IMF is a global, financial fund established at Bretton-Woods conference. But it is facing few challenges today.

Current Economic realities

1] Global economic slowdown
↳ 2.5% GDP growth.

2] Rise of minilateral bank like ADB, AIIB, NDB.

3] Unsustainable debt
e.g. China's debt trap diplomacy

4] Reduced appetite for infrastructural funding.

5] Rising prospects of developing countries, e.g. India, Bangladesh.

* Key areas of reform.

1] Funding focus on infrastructure to build back better world.

2] Provide sustainable & transparent funding option.

3] Uphold trust in IMF which is reducing.

4] Focussing on international connectivity projects.

5] Importance to be given to Africa & their food security. which was threatened after Ukraine war.

6] Utilize AI, Bigdata, Machine learning in decision making.

7] Greater ~~rep~~ representation & voice to developing countries.

8] Separate fund to help countries in economic distress. ~~e.g.~~ Sri Lanka

Today's world is interconnected - Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam which mandates important role of IMF.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

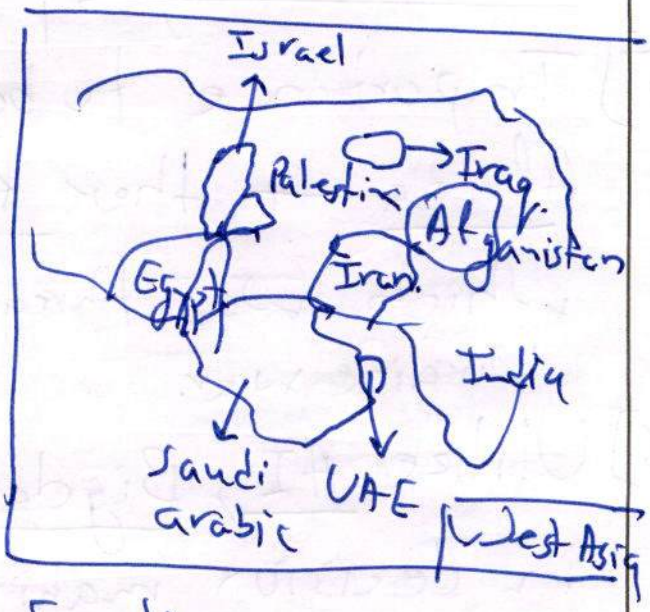
In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidate must not write on this margi

West Asia is a region which is need of all 4 provides prosperity for all. It is undergoing rapid change in recent times.

★ Confined to geopolitics.

1] Trilateral balancing between Iran-Israel-Saudi



2] Oil & Energy Security limited India's role.

3] Pakistan's proximity with GCC limited role.

4] As a theater to expand India's reach.

5] Limited to few countries having Indian diaspora.

Expanded to geoeconomics

1] Saudi's Vision 2030 towards development has central role of India.

2] I2U2 grouping cooperating in emerging technology.

3] Agricultural technology & water utilization cooperation with Israel

4] FTA signed with UAE to promote trade in Africa, Europe.

5] Larger global integration in energy security & emerging tech.

West Asia is thus perfectly oriented towards Look West

4 Extended Neighbourhood of India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3] Protect consumer's interest under CCI Act & Consumer (Protection) Act

4] Ensure fair competition thus equality of opportunity - Art. 14 for all.

5] Restrict illegal practices.

Way forward

1] Representation of industry at boards.

2] Establish stronger dispute redressal board.

3] Spread investment on Research & development (0.65%) currently.

CCI thus plays an important role in ensuring Stakeholder capitalism to attain 5 trillion $ economy by 2025.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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"पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Paid news refers to media channels accepting economic favours in return of political favours or part ownership to influence news.

★ Paid news rears during elections.

1] Platform for political propaganda.

2] Medium to spread hate speech.

3] Influence voting behaviour.
e.g. Cambridge Analytica.

4] To garner political sympathy.

5] Use religion to sway public opinion.

★ Need for making paid news electoral offence.

1] Ownership of media distorts Right to Information - Article 21
→ Shreya Singhal Case

2] Leads to distorting election mechanism

3] Compromises the independent role of media to provide news & information.

4] Violates spirit of ECI's Model Code of Conduct

5] Promotes media-politics nexus thus restricts Free speech.

6] Discriminatory towards smaller politicians who can't afford to fund media.

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखन चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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★ [Way forward.]

1] News channels to disclose their funding & ownership by politics.

2] Role of ECI needs to be strengthened – [Indrajit Gupta commission.]

3] Social media to be free & independent of bias.

4] Action against leaders spreading hate speech.

5] Use of Election Bonds as a mechanism to fund politics.

6] Responsibility on government to ensure Media's impartial role.

"Independence is the soul & impartiality is the heart of media" which makes it [4th pillar of democracy]

↳ Lord Macaulay.

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) Sabari, Shirur

Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिख चाहिए
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Religious practices in India are protected under Freedom of Religion via Article 25-28. They are part of Basic structure of constitution under Secularism.

☆ Doctrine of essentiality.

1] Established by SC in Syrian Catholic Case

2) In the question of religious practice, SC will look at its essentiality

3] It will protect it under Article 26 - only if it is essential to the faith & historical & has cultural significance

4] SC will refer to traditions, literature & practices to ascertain essentiality.

5] Accordingly it gave 'Doctrine of Emminent Practice' in [Shirur Mutt Case.]

6] If practice doesn't fit into essentiality, it can be striken down. e.g. Jalikattu

7] This is to balance Freedom of Religion with Socio-economic factors.

8] e.g. Sabarimala judgement where entry of women allowed in temple.

9] Role of SC as a liberal to promote tolerance & neet religion in today's times.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10] Protect religious practices in India.

Criticisms.

1] Faith & traditions are vague & not defined.

2] Violation of Right to Practice Collective Religion.

3] Even SC ambiguous about it.
e.g. Reviewing Sabarimala again by bigger bench.

4] Limited role of judiciary into faith established between follower - priest.

5] Criticized for insensitivity & holistic assessment.

Although a progressive doctrine, it should be clarified & rule-based for upholding of Religion as it maintain India's Panchpran - pride in our roots.

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to 74th & 75th article, 15% of Lok sabha strength is the upper limit for government. This is almost reached nowadays.

* Need to limit size of government.

A] Agree

1] Creates seats for politically incompetent politicians in government.

2] Reduces responsibility & efficiency of governance.

3] Expenditure on exchaquer on their salary, pension.

4] Restricts faster decision taking due to opposition.

5] Reduces citizen's faith in government due to distribution of power away from center.

B] Disagree.

1] 15% is a well-defined number by legislations.

2] Authority of government to decide number of executive for proper functioning.

3] Need opinion & consultation of executive.

4] Might impact executive role & hamper government functioning.

Way forward.

1] Government to consider the report & rationalize number of functionaries by itself.

2] Internal upper limit per ministry on number of ministers.

3] Could be reduced to 10% if feasible.

4] Data generation to relate efficiency with number to make holistic decision making.

5] Legislature to utilize Question hour to keep ministers accountable. Check their work.

6] Greater transparency by 'Oath of Transparency' – 2nd ARC by government ministers.

Government is responsible to deepen democracy in India & promote the ideals of constitution at India @75 – Amrit Kaal

↳ NITI Aayog.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

1000cr

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

IoE scheme was aimed to push 6 institutions into top 100 of global ranking. But there's still lagging on ground.

1000 crore allotment.

Target top 100 of world ranking.

Features of IoE

4 brownfield + 2 greenfield in first stage. (e.g. IIT Bombay)

Inspire other institutions to follow trend.

★ Yet to become game-changer.

1) Sluggish pace of changes on ground.

2] Still only IIT Bombay broke 150 by getting 148th in QS ranking.

3] Funding delays affecting results.

4] Low funding to Research & development. (0.65% currently)

5] Foreign partners & students still apprehensive.

Infrastructural bottlenecks in labs, classrooms.

Lack account-keeping mechanism. ← **Reasons.** → Lack foreign collaboration

Systemic issues still persistent.

★ **Way forward.**

1] To break funding into components
↳ for foreign teachers, R&D, Lab upgradation, etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2] Push for campuses outside India [e.g] IIT Ban in Zambia

3] Create awareness internationally like Study in India programme.

4] Incentivise research paper output from emerging technology like Cryptocurrency, AI, Big data.

5] Promote Industry-Academia linkage. [e.g] Sampark scheme.

6] Integration of NEP, 2020 & implement [TSR Subramaniam] committee recommendation — 6% towards education.

Promoting higher education upholds [SDG-4] - Quality Education by 2030. Thus, India needs a focus on it.

KYC Digi Vishw. ONDC

डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

DPI is a framework of digital infrastructure that is government owned but available for all.

★ Significance of DPI

A] Innovative public service

1] By promoting innovation & startup culture e.g. RBI's Regulatory Sandbox.

2] Ground for work on AI, Big data, Robotics. e.g. Atal Innovation Mission.

3] Promote Research & Development.

B] Convenient public service

1] By reducing time & cost debts.

e.g. JAM trinity.

2] Plug leakages & corruption.

e.g. Aadhaar linking

C] Inclusion.

1] Of rural poor, tribal, marginalized.

e.g. DBT of subsidy in accounts.

2] Financial inclusion of all

e.g. UPI, BHIM

3] Of farmers & disadvantaged.

e.g. PM Kisan, PM AAY transfers.

D] Accessibility barriers.

1] Overcome geographic, regional, national barriers. e.g. UPI in Dubai

2] Accessible to all those who have mobile.

e.g. ONDC

E] Transparency

1] By highlighting leakages & corruption e.g. Aadhaar-KYC link.

2] Promote geo-tagging of infrastructural assets. e.g. MGNREGA digital platform.

D] Accountability & real-time data.

1] By providing live data

2] Empower citizens to seek their rights.

3] Increase educational outcomes due to digital data. e.g. PM DISHA & Poshan platform.

Thus, DPI places India in a sweet spot to become world's Digital Vishwaguru.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Right to health is guaranteed under Article 21 by constitution. It is also endorsed in National Health Policy which aims 3% budget outlay.

National Health Policy.

Ayushman Bharat. ← Right to health legislations → Right to nutritious food.

Swach Bharat Abhiyan.

NMC Act.

★ Present gaps :-

A] Social :-

1] Overemphasis on curative than preventive measures.

2] Habit of sanitation ⊿

clean water still wanting : SDG-6

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

B] Financial :-

1] Budget outlay - 1.5% against NHP target of 3%

2] High Out of Pocket expenditure to an individual - 62%

3] Loss in labour days not calculated.

C] Infrastructural gaps.

1] Overburdened PHC - Primary healthcare - Amartya Sen.

2] Decrypt machinery in government hospitals.

3] Absence of beds, ventilators witnessed during pandemic.

* Plugging gaps.

] social :-

1] Promoting preventive healthcare

via AYUSH - ayurveda, unani, etc.

2) Increase WASH infrastructure
e.g. Swachh Bharat Mission

B] Financial

1] Increasing budgetary outlay to health.

2] Private regulation on prices.
e.g. Cap on coronary stents

C] Infrastructural

1] Upgrading quantity of beds, concentrators.

2] Focus on digital infrastructure.
e.g. Ayushman Bharat Digital Missi

3) Upgrading PHC infrastructure

SDG-3 of Affordable & accessible healthcare is vital fo

Sudrudh, Sashakt, Samruddh Bharat
↳ Vallabhai Patel.

Naz, Nalsa. reserva^n harass

विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3rd gender was given Right to Life & Liberty in NALSA judgement. It was a landmark ruling in Indian jurisprudence.

Transgenders (Protection) Act 2019.

Legislative nudge.

- Right to express sexuality.
- Sex Reassignment Surgery fund. by Kerala
- Right to Life & Liberty.

& 3rd gender : not engendered.

] Social stigma due to beggary

] Homelessness due to abandoning by families.

3] Forced to Prostitution & Forced Labour - Article 23 violated.

4] Lack representation in legislature, education & government employment.

5] Forced to beggary.

6] Harassment & violence at the hands of police.

7] Role of DM to give gender recognition ~~co~~ is a time consuming process.

★ Way forward.

1] Promoting 2% reservation in education & government jobs

2] Fund transfer by government for Sex reassignment surgery
↳ Kerala model.

3] Gender Sensitization of police, administration, judiciary.

4] Increase awareness about their rights amongst population.

5] Separate care homes for their stay - uphold basic Right to Life.

6] Special focus on health & promoting contraceptives.

7] Role models to come forward & be exemplary role. e.g. 1st transgender Sarpanch in Kerala.

Inclusive growth of India will materialize with 3rd gender's inclusion in Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwaas.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

SCO is security, political, strategic cooperation of Eurasian countries. It has membership of:

★ **India's expectations at SCO**

1] To implement 'Connect Central Asia' policy.

2] Ensure stability & peace in Afghanistan.

3] Fight against terrorism perpetrated by Pakistan.

4] Fight Narco-terrorism.

5] Resource utilization of Central Asian Republics (CAR)

* Factors for difficulties in India.

1] Hostile relation with China & Pakistan.

2] Trade imbalance with China creates disadvantage.

3] Building of Russia-China-Pakistan Trilateral.

4] Lack of connectivity with CAR.

5] Newer entry thus limited power to influence decision making.

6] Absence of democracy & instability & terrorism in CAR.

* Way forward.

1] Cooperate at RATS - Regional Anti

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Terrorist structure' against regionalism.

2) Promote 'Heart of Asia' conference 4 help stability in Afghanistan.

3) Come up with definition of terrorism which is inclusive

4) Platform to be used to share data 4 provide mutual cooperation.

5] Russia to cooperate with India in CAR. ~~e.g.~~ INSTC.

6] India expand outreach to CAR via Chabhar Port, TAPI pipeline.

In a world as dynamic as today, PM Modi's acronym of SECURE - Security, Economy, Culture, Unity, Responsibility, Environment at SCO 2019 is relevant today.

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

USA & India enjoy historically close partnership rooted in values of democracy, rule-based order, multilateralism & Freedom.

Concerns in India-USA partnership in Critical & Emerging Tech. (CET)

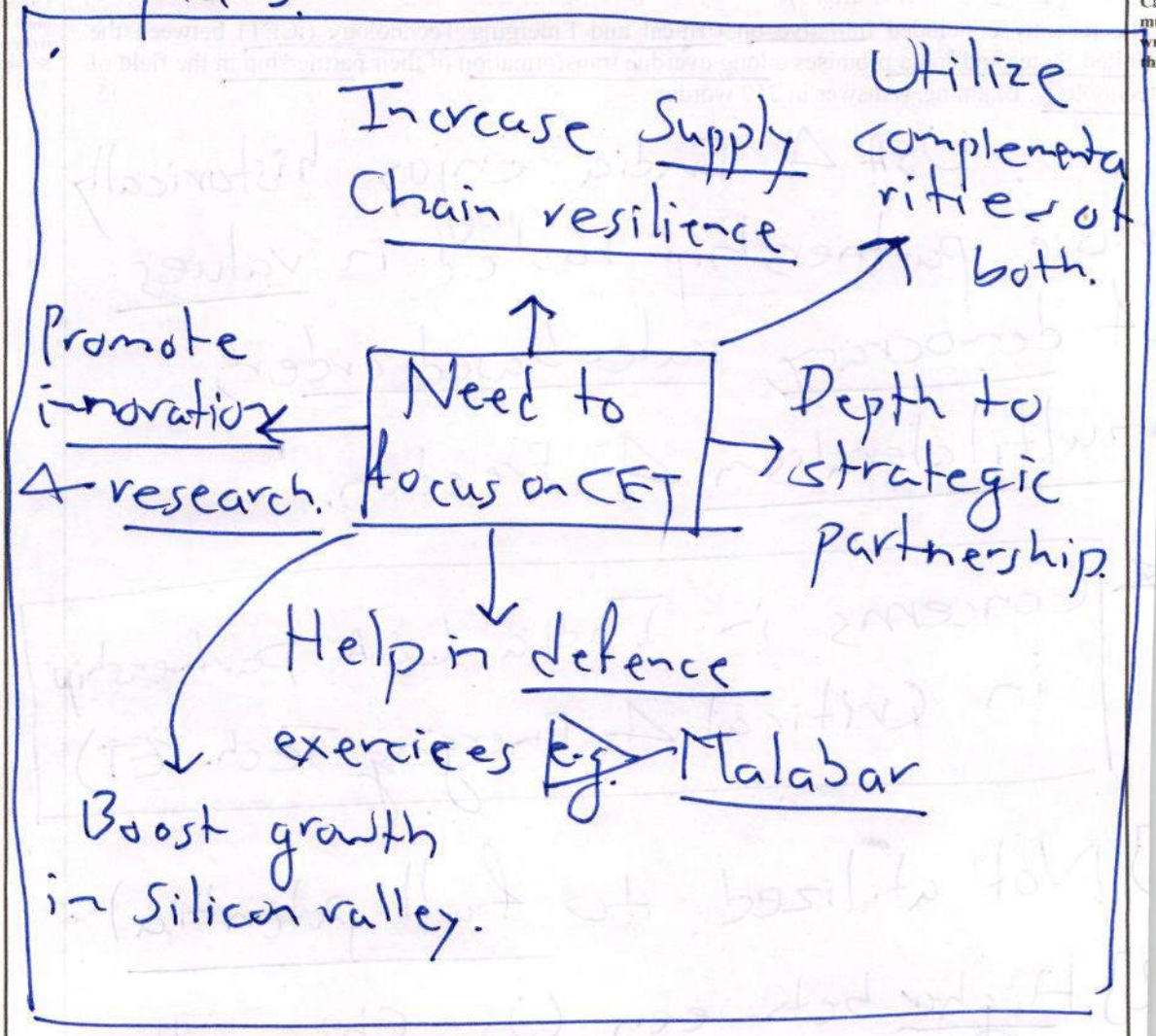
1] Not utilized to full potential

2] Higher between US-China than US-India.

3] Absence of technology sharing & fund transfer.

4] Limited to defence & strategic sector e.g. & foundational agreements - BECA, COMCASA,

5] Covid pandemic delayed plans.



* Way forward

1] Come up with a plan to focus on sectors like healthcare, Industry 4.0, etc.

2] Utilize I2U2 platform & seek Israel, UAE cooperation.

3] Establish proper technology transfer & streamline funding mechanism.

4] Promote joint development of defence weapons. [e.g. AI in Chinook helicopters.

5] Promote exchange of educational patents to provide collaboration.

6] Highlight role of industry & private in indigenization. [e.g. India's defence indigenization]

7] Cooperation between police & investigation authorities & intelligence authorities.

India-USA should utilize this opportunity of CET to enter into Industry 4.0 with mutual benefit.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0389741

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Vivek Sonawane

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-~~II~~) III
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper ~~II~~) III

केंद्र
Centre

Mumbai

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to Global Hunger Index 2023, India was ranked 107th out of 120+ countries. This violates right to nutritious food under Art. 21 - Right to Life.

* Dimensions of Food Security

1] Accessibility :- Of nutritious food at all times & as needed according to body's requirement.

2] Affordability :- To be affordable for each & everyone - rich & poor.

3] Quality :- Consuming safe & sanitary food.

4] Nutritious :- Be adequately nutritious in Macro & micro-nutrients.

5] Availability :- To each corner of the country.

India's status

1] Food surplus today with Agricultural exports. Thus, quantity ensured post Green Revolution

2] Presence of PDS, MDM & Subsidy ensures affordability for poor & migrants.

3] Safety compromised at Cover & Plinth storage. Also, excessive use of fertilizers, pesticides.

4] Micro-nutrient deficient like Iron, Ferrous, Calcium. Thus, introduced Golden Rice → Vit. A.

5] PDS & 'One nation, one country' mobility ensures this.

Need to work on nutritious & availability front by Millets promotion as [International Millet Year.] Ensure [Samrudh, Sudrudh, Sashakt Bharat]
↳ VB Patel.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agriculture contributes 17% to GDP & employs 45% of population. Industry 4.0 tools offers many advantages for it.

★ Potential of Blockchain in Agriculture:

1] Agricultural marketing to realize best price discovery at APMC.

2] To manage storage & safety of grains. e.g. FCI stocks overflow by 2.5 times surplus.

3] Predict weather of areas in near-term. Important when there's Global Warming.

4] Devise fertilizer, pesticides pattern to maximize yield output.

5] Storing data related to inventory.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* Potential of Chat-GPT in Agriculture.

1] Knowledge of best-practices to farmers. e.g. Organic farming, ZBNF

2] AI-powered solutions for farming problems. e.g. Amount of inputs necessary for best output.

3] Education & awareness in farmers.

4] Help in credit-taking & lending activities. And reduce NPAs.

5] Allow cooperatization & Food Processing.

6] Predict best-time to sell.

Both these technologies if utilized properly at ground-level will allow Doubling farmers' income by 2024.

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Dollar although most established global currency is reducing its shine due to both internal & external reasons.

* Factors for de-dollarization of economy:

1] Conservative FED policy to restrict dollar build-up.

2] Emerging competition from other currencies. e.g. China's Yuan in IMF basket.

3] Preference for self-empowerment & local currency. e.g. India's Atmanirbharta.

4] Preference for other currency trade bilaterally. e.g. India-Iran oil trade.

5] De-globalization trend in economy

& reducing faith.

* Will dollar lose its ~~relevance~~ dominance soon

1] Highly unlikely since still most-favoured currency.

2] International standard for currency exchange is still $.

3] IMF's basket still dominated by it. Even WB, NDB gives loans in $.

4] Forex reserves of almost all countries have dollar's presence. e.g. India's 580bn $

5] USA still holds hegemony over Western markets.

Thus, although dollar is here to stay, RBI has been strengthening Rupee by its Repo operation to ensure Atmanirbhar Bharat.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

WTO

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India provides Food Subsidy to the tune of 2.7%. This is in the form of fertilizer, PDS, electricity, etc.

Pressure from developed world

- Cite distortion of markets.
- Against WTO Red, Amber box
- Limits influx of foreign grains.

★ Merit to retain food subsidy.

1] In line with SDG-1, 2 - Zero Hunger & No poverty.

2] Provide basic Right to Food & nobody goes to sleep hungry as promised by National Health Policy.

3] Ensure affordability for poor.

4] Provides basic-minimum

guarantee of price to farmers.

5] Steer & control food production in India. e.g. MSP increased of Millets - ragi, jowar.

6] Ensures nutritious food both in quality & quantity to poor.

7] Ensures poverty-alleviation of farmers.

8] Economic growth & informal employment ensured SDG-8

Rationalize subsidy to meet WTO norms

Use of DBT

Way forward.

Promote micronutrients & Millets

Plan to push funds in Research (0.65% today).

Thus, India's subsidy regime ensures inclusive growth & Antyodaya se Sarvodaya - Gandhiji

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NITI's CWMI cited India is going through its 'worst-water crisis.' Home to 1.7% of global population but we extract 25% of groundwater.

Jal Shakti Abhiyan.

Krishi Sinchayee Yojana ← Initiatives taken. → Atal Bhujal Yojana.

↓

CWMI index.

* Issues of availability & quality.

1] Safe drinking water still unavailable to tribals, rurals. e.g. Sahariyas in MP.

2] Highly polluted river, lake waters

3] Contamination by Uranium, Arsenic, Fluoride creates health

disorder [e.g. ~~Knock~~ Bone issues.

4] Slums, villages still lack 24×7 supply.

5] Over-exploitation of groundwater by Agriculture. →

6] Promotes other disorder - violates [SDG-6] - WASH

★ [Way forward]

→ 1] Greywater management in Agriculture.

→ 2] Traditional water-saving techniques. [e.g. Ahar-Pyne]

→ 3] Micro-irrigation promotion

→ 4] Raise awareness on wise-use & saving.

→ 5] Reduce wastage - Recycle, Reuse & Reduce.

[Benjamin Franklin] warned - "When the wells are dry they know the worth of water."

Thus, ensuring water security is essential [SDG-6]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Arc Amp

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Arctic glaciers are retreating as noted by IPCC report on Cryosphere which warned 60% loss in glaciers by 2050.

★ Drivers of glacial retreat

1] Arctic amplification exacerbating melting.

2] Climate change & Global Warming — 1.1°C rise currently.

3] Deposition of ash by thermal power plants decreases Albedo.

4] Tectonic changes in Mountains.

5] Increasing pollution & exceeding Carrying Capacity.

6] Disturbed Trans-Meridional —

Ocean Circulation currents.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Potential impact on ecosystem.

1] Loss of life & livelihood for indigencous species e.g. Polar bear.

2] Rise in sea-water rise at equator by 8-10mm.

3] Disease vulnerability increases in Tundra & Temperate region

4] Reduction in biodiversity & health of ecosystem.

5] Carbon emissions increase which are trapped in permafrost.

Reducing Carbon emissions, Afforestation & CCUS technologies are vital today. India's target of Panchamrit will go a long way to protect glaciers.

- Net-zero Carbon sink
- Non-renewable
- Non-fossil fuel, Carbon intensity ↓

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space tourism (ST) is a 2 billion industry with new players providing space travel to those who are interested

Challenges with ST

1) Remains expensive & thus out of reach for most people.

2) Presence of debris in space may increase. Promote Kessler Syndrome

3) Safety of clients needs to be ensured.

4) Rocket fuel burning adds GHG in atmosphere.

5] Monopolized by few players – SpaceX, Jeff Bezos, etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* Measures to be taken.

1] Promote space sustainability by clean missions.

2] Rationalization of prices by more people, low cost.

3] Ensure no extra debris is added.

4] Using reusable rocket-blasters

5] Promoting Indian private players by InSpace, NSIL, etc.

Space tourism is becoming a new sector which needs to be accessible, sustainable, safe & enjoyable for all.

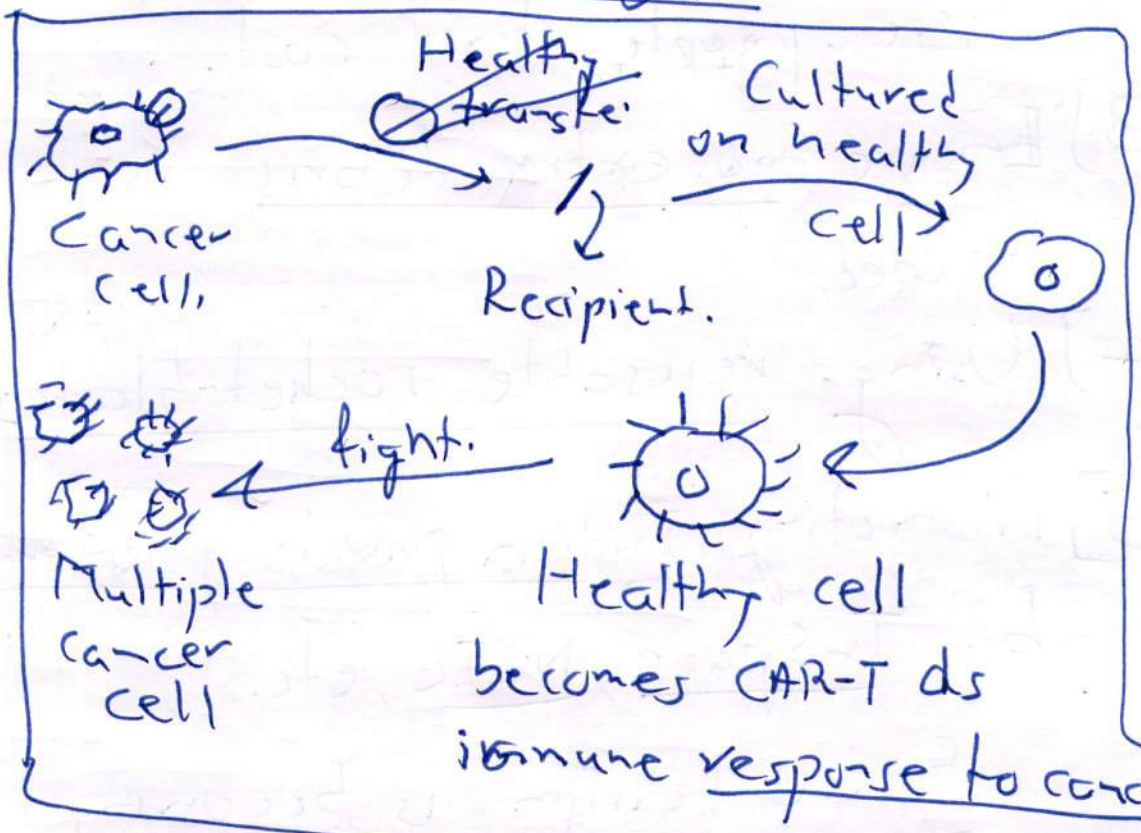
8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CAR-T cell treatment is gaining wide recognition in its potential to treat Cancer.

★ CAR-T functioning.



★ Overcoming CRISPR-Cas 9's limitations

1) Faster response due to quick culturing.

2] Cheaper than CRISPR.

3] Requires lower scientific skill.

4] Chances of rejection & mutation are lower

5] Is not permanent like Gene modification. Thus, localized & targetted

6] Well researched & commercially available.

7] There's a natural response of immune system thus acceptability increases.

CAR-T promises reduction in health burden of globe & ensuring SDG-3 Good health & Well-being.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

New & Emerging technologies (NET) are technologies that are currently being developed & commercialized which are cutting-edge over current tech.

* NET uses by extremist organizations

1] Cryptocurrency to buy weapons, bombs.

→ 2] Blockchain to ensure secure, illegal funding.

→ 3] Metaverse, AR/VR to plan attacks in real-time.

→ 4] AI to predict their plan of action

* Need for concerted global efforts.

1] Creates unequal warfare in extremists favour.

2] Difficult to predict & anticipate.

3] May lead to large-scale violence.

4] Compromises security infrastructure.
e.g. Drone from Pakistan in Jammu.

5] Restrict funding channels for global action.

6] Maintain peace & stability.
SDG-16

FATF to modify lists.

Regulating source of funding.

Way forward.

Increase counter technologies - like drone shooting.

Global cooperation to come up with plan.

PM's SECURE is vital to ensure Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikaas, Sabka Vishwas in this globalized world.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

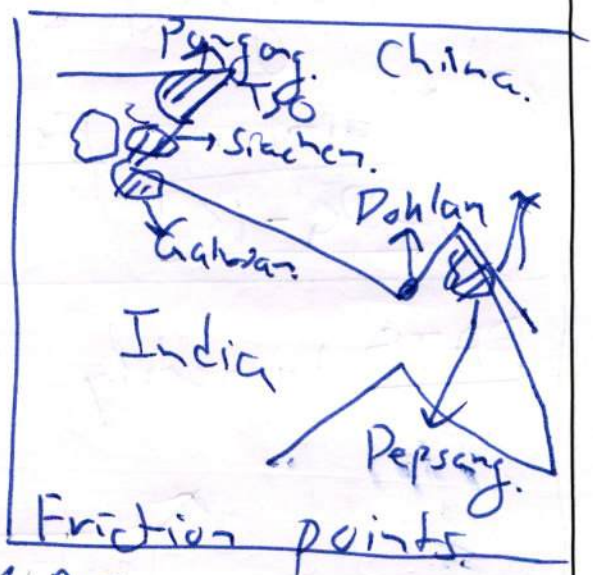
Recently, China-India had border-standoff in Pepsang plains. This is one of many such event

★ LAC tense

→ Increasing militarization.

→ ~~Non-agreeing~~ No mutual agreement on LAC.

→ Increasing Power imbalance.



Friction points.

★ Role of ITBP.

1] To maintain Peace & Security in Tibetan-contiguous area.

2] Promote village development

at Borders e.g. Vibrant Village programme.

3] Create infrastructure - road for tank mobility.

4] Provide surveillance & border checks at flash points.

5] Regulate illegal trade of arms, cattle, smuggling.

6] Cooperate with other armed forces to create an offensive

7] Defend India against any cross-border movement of troops.

8] Ensure safety & sense of security in border-residents.

Role of ITBP is thus to ensure Unity, Integrity & Stability of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India occupies 1.7% of Landmass & 2.5% global population but extracts 25% of global groundwater. Irrigation penetration remains low.

* Need to shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity'

1] Increasing groundwater exploitation & receding water-table.
e.g. Agriculture utilizes 90% of GW.

2] Losing fertility & soil erosion.

3] Rising extreme-weather events like droughts, heatwaves increases vulnerability. e.g. 16% of land drought-prone - GIS.

4] Climate change & global warming exacerbating issue.

5] Monocropping & fertilizer excess reducing soil quality.

6] 30% of India's land degraded.

* Challenges in this shift.

1] Limited freshwater availability & access.

2] Reduced importance of traditional water storage like Ahar-Pynes.

3] High exploitation of soil organic carbon due to fertilizer excess.

4] Low investment in Agricultural technology upgradation.

5] Small land-holding in Agriculture.
↳ 80% farmers <2ha land.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6] ~~De~~ Subsidy of electricity pump leads to exploitation of GW.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward.

- Promote traditional water-storage techniques.
- Afforestation increase
- Proper implementation of PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
- Promote Multicropping
- Bunding
- Contour farming

Improving land productivity will help in doubling farmers income by 2024 also ~~tul~~ set India towards SDG-1, 2 path's fulfillment.

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green hydrogen (GH) is hydrogen obtained by electrolysis of water which is powered by Renewable energy.
Target of 5 Million mt is set by 2030.

* Role of GH in energy security.

1] Power iron & steel, containers transport, mobility, etc.

2] Provide alternate fuel for industry.

3] Work towards SDG-7 - Clean & Affordable Energy.

4] Reduce dependence on Coal for power generation.

5] Reduce external dependance

for energy security from West Asia.

6] Provide Green jobs & green growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Invest in R&D infrastructure.

↑

Promote export ← National Green Mission → 5mmt target by 2030.

↓

Train & capacity-building skilled labour.

★ NGHM help achieve energy goals.

1] In line with India's Panchamrit at COP-26.

2] Increase non-fossil-fuel energy. Target is 45%.

3] Provide energy security & affordability.

4] Help in 'Phase-down' coal & 'Phase-out' oil strategy of India.

5] Complement Nuclear, Solar, Wind power to promote diversified basket for India.

6] Help in forex accumulation by sell & export of GH.

7] Power to industries will be cleaner & safer.

Challenges
- → Hydrogen is explosive & flammable [e.g. Hindenburg]
- → High investment needed.
- → Lack shilled labour.

GH provides an opportunity for Economic, Environmental & social development of India towards [Net-Zero by 2070] target.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Minimum wage (MW) is wage decided to provide minimum basic livelihood to all. whereas, living wage (LW) is wage for proper livelihood for all.

★ Benefits of MW to LW.

1] Provide respectable livelihood opportunity. - Article 21 - Right to Life

2] Boost to economic growth by increased consumption in post-pandemic recovery.

3] Faster poverty alleviation - 22% in census 2011 [Tendulkar Committee]

4] Safeguard health burden of poor. 62% out-of-pocket expenditure.

5] Women empowerment as financial security ensured.

6] Help reduce government burden on subsidy, pension, schemes.

* Constraints in adoption of UBI

1] Coming up with an data-backed amount to fix UBI. Always politically debated.

2] Expenditure increases burden on exchequer & government.

3] Possibility of exit of labour from market.

4) Gandhiji warned of 'Wealth without work' as a social sin.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5] Fuel inflation which is already 6.4% in 2021 - breached MPC target.

6] Targeting, identifying & omission concerns.

Way forward

1] Census-2021 data to be analyzed for wage disparity.

2] Focus on skilling & capacity building (e.g. PM Kaushal Vigyan)

3] DBT promotion by industry to pay wages

4] Setting up expert panel to examine issue.

5] Rationalizing subsidy burden.

Thus, UBI is a positive idea to guarantee Financial security to all as India enters into Amrit kaal @ 75 - NITI.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Budget or Annual Financial Statement is provided as Central government's prerogative under Art. 118. This is done on Finance Commission's recommendations

Mo Environment.

Mo Defence ← Budget (all sectors) → State & Panchayats.

Mo Home affairs.

Budgetary process lacks public scrutiny.

1] Hurriedly done by government without public inputs.

2] Bypassing technical scrutiny of Parliamentary committees.

3] Bypassed major part without discussion using Guillotine. e.g. 17th Lok Sabha — 80% budget passed without discussion

4] Lack of discussion by opposition over expenditure

5] Limited role of CAG.

★ Budget policies lack public scrutiny

1] Due to technical nature & ignorance by public.

2] Is passed without Impact Assessment of funds.

3] Indulgence in Freebies culture to promote political gains.

4] Lacks public participation in decision making.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5] Restricted entry in process limits participation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

1] Conducting 'Budget Impact Assessment' pre-budget.

2] Detailed draft & rationale to be published & made available to all

3] CAG to scrutinize the economy & technical nature

4] Finance Commission to conduct public-participation forums

5] Use of economy & savings to be the principle.

Proper allocation & public participation will increase faith of public & promote Sabka saath, Sabka Vikaas, Sabka Vishwaas

15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Milk is currently part of Allied sector of Agriculture & essential for financial, nutritional, social security of farmers & women.

Transformation: Milk deficit to surplus.

1] 'White Revolution' by Verghese Kurien.

2] Promoting AMUL model of cooperitivization.

3] Empowered SHG by loan availability.

4] Eliminate middlemen by consumer-producer connect.

5] Exporting promotion of cheese, butter.

☆ Concerns on animals productivity.

1] Yield of Gir, Sahiwal remains low vis-a-vis Jersey, Holstein (cow) breeds.

2] Presence of diseases like Brucellosis (Cattle), Peste-de-petits (Goats).

3] Low quality fodder reduces nutrition & quality of milk.

4] Drought areas of Maharashtra, Rajasthan have low output of cows.

5] Yak milk still undiscovered potential

6] Sanitation issues at gaushalas affect quality.

7] Dual-use for agriculture &

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

milking reduces yield of cattle.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward.

→ 1] Implementation in conserving indigenous breed & R&D.
e.g. Gokul Mission – insemnition.

→ 2] Availability of good fodder by designated grazing area.

→ 3] Provide supplements of vitamin in cow's feed.

→ 4] Vaccination drive & Veterinary care to reduce disease burden.

→ 5] Credit availability for increasing productivity.

Allied sectors contribute 25% to Agricultural GDP. In this light, Milk promotion ensures [Sahkar se Samruddhi] in India.

16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Global warming has reached 1.1°C of pre-Industrial revolution level (IPCC-6th AR). This poses a threat to Agriculture & food security.

Climate change (CC) in crop failures,
→ Reduced productivity.
→ Drought increased (Maharshtra 2022)
→ Floods risen leads to submergence.
→ Extreme weathe events (EWE) makes crop vulnerable.

* Agriculture responsible for EWE
1] High methane emission from Agriculture e.g. Rice fields.
2] Practice of stubble burning

increases CO_2 level.

3] Outdated tractor, Pump add diesel-based pollution like PM, CO_2, NO_x.

4] Extreme GW exploitation makes agriculture vulnerable to droughts.

5] Deforestation for Agriculture has increased CO_2 & GHG levels

☆ Strategy of NADM to improve resilience.

1] To focus on Climate sustainable Agriculture. (CSA)

2] Promotion of ZBNF, Organic farming.

3] Improve zonation mapping & Early Warning systems to predict EWEs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4] Focus on education & awareness generation.

5] Promote best-practices across nations. e.g. Below-sea-level fields in Odisha

6] Increase Research & Development in Crop-resilience.

Way forward

- Promote judicious use of fertilizers
- Use of traditional Water-storage technique
- Invest in Agri-universities
- ~~Prop~~ Extend PM Fasal Bima Yojana

Promoting Agricultural health is vital towards India's Panchpran of a develop economy having important role of Agriculture.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12x.

17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12% of India's landmass is prone to earthquakes - GIS. This is distributed in 5-zones based on Seismic activity.

Reasons for high vulnerability of Delhi region from Himalayas.

1) Meeting of volatile Indian & Eurasian tectonic plate.

2] Repeated northward movement of plate.

3] Leads to many earthquake & aftershocks. e.g. Nepal in 2014.

4] Presence of deposition of glacial silt makes land subsidence easy.

5] Damages infrastructure & loss of lives.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* Institutional measures to mitigate.

1] NDMA guidelines on Earthquake preparedness & response

2] Hazard Zonation Mapping using satellites by GIS.

3] Presence of contingency fund to provide rebuilding economy.

4] Response by police, army to deploy.

5] Role of NDRF, SDRF in earthquake action.

* Significant gaps existing.

1] Measures are largely responsive & not preparendness-oriented.

2] Lower awareness among people, NGOs who act as first responder (2nd ARC report - Crisis management).

3] Lack of trained personnel in operations thus deployment of police forces.

4] Lack of activity plan & its promotion to panchayats in case of earthquake.

5] Lacks EWS systems.

Way forward
- Pre-disaster:- Planning, EWS, Preparedness
- During:- Deployment & Safety.
- Post-disaster:- Rehabilitation, doctors, mental care

Sendai Framework ~~off~~ needs to be adhered to alongwith PM's 10 point agenda for resilience.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nuclear fusion reactors offer great potential today when global players rely on fission. India's [1.5%] energy comes from Nuclear fission.

Use of Deuterium, Hydrogen as fuel

China, USA, EU at lead. ← Nuclear fusion → Produces higher output than input.

↓ Tokamak reactors.

★ Advantages of Fusion based power

1] 100% clean power with no radioactive waste like fission.

2] Completely safe since no possibility of Meltdown.

3] High energy output from low resource consumption.

4] Power can be utilized for industries, transportation, etc.

5] Green energy increases India's contribution in Panchamrit targets.
↳ Reduce 1.5°C by Paris agreement.

6] Promote employment, innovation.

* Limitations at commercial scale

1] Requires high temperature & pressure for initiation.

2] Costly equipments to sustain the reaction.

3] Still in research & academic phase.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4] Anti-nuclear protests & de-nuclearization wave in some countries. E.g. Germany

5] Lacks skilled labour & innovation to operate it.

6] Competition from GH, Solar, Methanol, etc. energy.

Way forward.

1] Promote collaboration with global leaders.

2] Utilize Atal Innovation Mission to promote research.

3] Increase R&D expenditure. (0.65% currently)

Nuclear fusion offers hope when world is moving towards **Net Zero** carbon emission to ensure energy security & environmental protection.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Prevention of Money Laundering Act is established to punish, lay guidelines & control individuals & groups involved in Money landering.

Menace of Money landering

- Terror-funding.
- Government funds/income reduced
- Black-money
- Corruption

* Efficacy of PMLA

A] Effective

1] By creating a preventive framework.

2] International cooperation

to try cross-border laundering.

3] Punishment 4 jail-term creates sense of fear.

4] Empowers investigation 4 police to examine 4 implement act.

5] In line with FATF rules.

B] Inefficiencies in Act.

1] On ground implementation is lacking.

2] Is reactive not preventive.

3] Limited in scope since doesn't holistically look at terror financing.

4] Legal loopholes present exploited by individuals.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5] International cooperation still undermined.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margi

Bringing FATF's recommendation.

Empowering Police to cooperate with Interpol.

Way forward.

Way forward

Creating awareness on ~~issue~~ money laundering.

Bilateral cooperation with Tax Havens

Money laundering poses threat to economic, political & social fabric of society & thus requires appropriate implementation in letter & spirit of PMLA

20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has 7500 Km coastline With IOR & region from Africa's East to Australia's West is IOR according to Indian interpretation.

Security threats having bearing on India's border interests.

1) Piracy :- Originating in Horn of Africa threatens maritime trade.

2] IUU fishing :- reduces fishing opportunities.

3] Illegal trawling in EEZ :- threatens security by collecting data. e.g. China's vessels.

4] Chinese expansion :- via String of Pearls' theory in neighbourhood.

5] FONOP operation :- Freedom of Navigation operations conducted.

6] Collecting data of India's coastal fleet by monitoring, observing.

7] Illegal trade of narcotics, ammunition from sea.

☆ Strategy to deal with threats

1] Using NAVIC satellite for monitoring maritime space by intelligence agencies.

2] Cooperation with IOR countries at IORA, BIMSTEC, SAARC, etc.

3] Upgrading Coastal guard's CCA intelligence & fleet.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4] Better coordination between intelligence & CG authorities.

5] Utilize global platforms like UNSC, WTO to raise IUU issues.

6] ~~Stri~~ Police escort to containers going via piracy-prone areas

7] Multilateral cooperation to increase India's presence.

8] Cooperate with Vietnam, Indonesia, Iran to counter China.

Ensuring maritime security is vital for SAGAR - Security & Growth for All in the Region.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK